The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,753. New Series.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

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Domestic Occurrences each..... „ 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

METCALFE—At Nathpore Factory, on the 4th March, the wife of H. H. Metcalfe, Esq., Deputy Magistrate, of a daughter.
COGSWELL—At Calcutta, on the 21st March, the wife of J. J. Cogswell, Esq., of a daughter.
EARLE—At Calcutta, on the 21st March, the wife of Mr. E. W. Earle, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

WIMBERLEY—At Hissar, on the 22nd March, the wife of Lieutenant R. J. Wimberley, of a son.

DEATH.

HEALY—At Meerut, on the 16th March, Lucy Anne, the beloved wife of John Healy, of Mussoorie.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE favorite fast sailing Ship EDWIN FOX, A 1, 835 tons, Maclean, Commander, will have quick despatch, and carries a Surgeon. For freight and passage apply to BLACKWELL & Co.,
Bombay, 18th March 1864. Agents for the Captain.

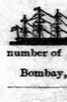
FOR LONDON.
(To sail in April.)

THE superior A. 1 Ship "OCTAVIA, 914 Tons Register, F. Bristow, Commander, has excellent first class Cabin accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 18th March 1864 Agents Ship *Octavia*.

FOR LONDON.
(To Sail in April.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, A. 1. per Register, G. M. Livesay, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon, For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca*.
Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.



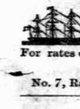
THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain George Bilton, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain Bilton.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
To sail about a week hence.

THE fine Clipper Ship BELGRAVIA, R. Pentecost, Commander, has very good accommodation for a few Cabin Passengers. For particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to LYON BROTHERS & Co.

FOR MAULMAIN.

THE fine fast sailing Ship CAROLINE, 900 Tons register, will call at Rangoon should sufficient inducement offer. For Freight apply to COHEN & Co.



FOR SALE.—The Clipper Ship 3/3 in veritas "LANCASTRIAN," lately sailed for Liverpool. For particulars apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch their new Screw Steamer NADA, 880 Tons, Captain Mathes, to Kurrachee on TUESDAY the 5th proximo. For Freight or Passage apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
26th March 1864. Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 800 tons, 160 H. P., Captain Betts, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Cargo and Passengers, on 4th April at 4 P. M.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 tons, 130 H.P., Captain Day, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf 12 hours after the arrival of the English mail, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Busoorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 394 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain Cottier, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on FRIDAY, 1st April, at noon, with Cargo and Passengers calling at Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin and Colombo.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras via Beypore by this opportunity.

The Steam Ship ARABIA, 1100 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain Hamlin, will be despatched for the Malabar Coast, Madras and Calcutta on 15th April at noon.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thos. Ellis, Commander, recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 5th instant.
For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT,

Friday ..... 1st April...JOHNSTON CASTLE.... at 4 P. M.
Tuesday ... 5th „ MAHARAJ..... at 6 P. M.
Friday..... 8th „ TELEGRAPH ..... at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

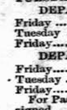
Friday..... 1st April ...TELEGRAPH ..... at 7 P. M.
Tuesday ... 5th „ JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 11 A. M.
Friday..... 8th „ MAHARAJ..... at 2 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned. FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Friday.... 8th April...JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Wednesday..20th April....MAHARAJ..... at 6 P. M.
Thursday....5th May.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Friday.....20th May.....MAHARAJ..... at 6 P. M.
Wednesday. 8th June....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Wednesday. 13th April....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Monday.....25th April....MAHARAJ..... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 10th May....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Thursday....26th May....MAHARAJ..... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 15th June....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Friday..... 20th May.....MAHARAJ..... at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per MARTABAN, from Clyde, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 21st March 1864. Agents ship *Martaban*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Colonist* from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL, & Co., Agents Ship *Colonist*.
Bombay, 28th March 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—From and after the 1st April, proximo, the Offices of the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris Agency," will be at No. 8 Rampart Row, next to the Oriental Bank Corporation.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.
TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

NOTICE.—Any person being indebted to, or having any claim against the Estate of the late Mr. Frederick Llewellin, is requested to notify the same without delay to the undersigned. No claim will be allowed after fourteen days from this date.—Dated this 30th day of March 1864.
MACFARLANE and GREEN,
Solicitors for the Executors.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A highly respectable female, proceeding to England by the last Mail in April, or first Mail in May, is desirous of accompanying a lady on the voyage. The highest references can be given both as to competency and character. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, (Credit Foncier Indien) (Limited.)
Capital £2,000,000 in 100,000 Shares.
Solicitor in Bombay.—W. H. Crawford, Esq.
Agents—Messrs. Remington & Co.
The Agents in Bombay give notice that they are authorized to treat with persons requiring Loans on the security of Land or Household Property
REMINGTON & Co.. Agents.
Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited.)
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. JAMES FINLAY & Co., of Glasgow, opened on the 1st instant, a Branch-house in Liverpool, under the same title, and have assumed as resident Partner there Mr. Samuel Smith.
Both Houses are represented in Bombay by the undersigned, FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Bombay, 29th March 1864.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, respectfully announces, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to perpare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.
Testimonials can be seen on application.
References kindly permitted to:—
Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintending Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Batteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.
☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,
5. Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Masret R.N. & I.N.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએન્ટલ શીપ ઓનીંગ એસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

ધી ઓરિયંટલ શિપ ઓનીંગ આસોસિયેશન લિમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.
S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,
The Association's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that those Shares will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank on which the 4th Call has not been paid into this Office on or before MONDAY the 14th instant.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE BOMBAY GRAIN COMPANY, (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first Call of Rs. 50 per Share is payable at the office of the Company on or before the 31st MARCH, current, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.
By order of the Board of Directors,
GREY & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 10th March 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND PERSIA (Limited).—The rate of Interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be Five per cent. per annum, until further notice.
Deposits will also be received at higher rates of Interest, for fixed periods, subject to special arrangement.
W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 14th March 1864. Acting Manager.

THE following Passages are required:—
From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.
For three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.
From Bombay to Singapore.
For eight time-expired Convicts.
From Bombay to Carwar.
For fifty-two Chinese and Malay Convicts.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th March 1864.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED)

તીનવેલી પરેસ કંમપેની લીમીટેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

વેસ્ટરન ઇનડીઆ શીપ કમપેની લીમીટેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.
No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of Messrs. Ardaseer & Co., for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.
22nd March 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE TO TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FIREWOOD CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS in writing will be received at this Office for the Bamboos and Timber felled on this Company's Contracts at the North Canara up to 1st April, proximo.
This District is noted for its superior Bamboos as well as for the Timber suitable for Firewood purposes.
Every communication can be had for native craft of 100 tons burthen to Mullapoor, 40 miles up to Kaleenuddee.
The Timber must be taken from off the Company's works as it now lies by the purchaser.
The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
Further particulars may be learned at the Company's Offices on application to the undersigned.
By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 26th March 1864. A. CUMMING, Secretary.

AMERICAN COTTON SEED.—The undersigned has made arrangements for the supply of any quantity of pure acclimatized American Cotton Seed, of this season's growth, in the Dharwar District.
The cost including package and Cart hire to the sea port of "CARWAR" (late Sewdashugur), will amount to about three (3) rupees per mannd of 28 lbs., and a country Candy will carry thirty (30 mannds.
Applications to be made through the Assistant in charge of the Government Cotton Gin Factory at Dharwar, and an Agent or party in Bombay should be named to receive and forward the Seed to its destination.
G. F. FORBES,
Dharwar, March 1864. Cotton Commissioner.

NOTICE.—SALE OF GOVERNMENT MARINE STORES.—To be Sold by Public Auction at the Government Dock Yard, on THURSDAY the 31st March, and following days, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of Marine Stores, consisting Spars, Pine, Teak, and Fir ranging in size from 22 feet, 4 inches to 35 feet 12 inches; Books of sorts 200 volumes, Captains Ships of sundries, Wooden Davits complete, Furniture, consisting of Presses, Tables, Boxes, Pigeon Holes, writing Tables, Boat Oars, Steering Wheels of sizes, Mast Caps, of sizes, Cross Trees of sizes, &c.
Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent., is to be paid immediately the Lots are Knocked down, and the remainder is to be paid and the Articles cleared away within seven days after the sale, or the deposit will be forfeited and the Articles resold at the risk and loss of the purchaser.
Lots will be divided for the convenience of the purchasers.
Further information can be obtained on application to the Marine Storekeeper.
FRED. THOMAS ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 29th March 1864.
N. B.—The purchasers at former sale are again requested to pay the amount due and remove their Lots without delay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have authorised Mr. ENGELBERT TAAKS to sign our firm per procuration from this date.
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

WE beg to announce that we have from the 1st instant commenced business as GENERAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.
GEO. PHILLIPS & Co.,
1st March 1864. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE undersigned have for sale a large piece of GROUND, consisting of about 70 begas, situated on the right hand side of the Bund Road, Poona. To be sold either in one piece or in lots.
Terms.—Bill approved by the seller at 3 or 6 months.
For further particulars apply to
Fort and Bombay. TREACHER & Co.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.
Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer, Captain Turner, Secretary.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Fine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY OF KURRACHEE (LIMITED.)—PRESS HOUSE TO BE ERECTED AT KURRACHEE.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of a Press House with Engine and Boiler House, Fence and Entrance Lodge in the Seri Quarter, Kurrachee.
Forms of tender, conditions of contract, specification, and schedules of prices, can be obtained on application to Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co., the Agents to the Company at Kurrachee, or to the undersigned.
Drawings and abstracts of quantities may be seen at the Office of the Agent at Kurrachee from the 1st to the 10th April, and at the Office of the undersigned from the 14th to the 30th April.
Tenders to be lodged with the Agents at Kurrachee on or before the 25th April or with the undersigned on or before the 1st May 1864.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

ONE HUNDRED RUPEES REWARD.—Lost or stolen in or about the month of September last, a Certificate for one share in the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, registered No. 336 in the name of F. F. Spencer, Esq. All and every persons and person are and is hereby cautioned against purchasing the said share or otherwise dealing therewith.
Any one who shall within 14 days from this date bring the said certificate or give such information to the undersigned as will lead to its recovery will receive the above reward. Due information of the loss of the Certificate has been given to the Secretary of the said Company.
No further reward will be offered.
LULLOOBHAI MANOCKLALL,
At his firm near Khara Koowa,
Bombay, March 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમ્બે ટરેડીંગ એડ બેકીંગ આશોશીએશન લીમીટેડ.

THE first Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Association, will be held at the office of the Association No 9, Church Street, Fort, on Friday the 1st April, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the despatch of the following business:—
1st. To submit the accounts of the Association, made up to 31st December 1863, with the Directors' and Auditors' reports, and to consider the propriety of declaring a dividend.
2nd. To elect two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
3rd. To elect two Auditors for the year, 1864, and fix their remuneration.
By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received at the office of the undersigned up to the 15th April for the supply of 500 tons of best WELSH HARTLEY COALS to be delivered within two weeks from that date, 15th April 1864, at the premises of the Broach Cotton Mills, Unjud Bagh, Broach.
2. Tenders should specify the rate per ton at which the Coals will be supplied.
3. The undersigned reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any Tender not above showing cause for so doing.
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,
Secretaries Broach Cotton Mills Company.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 30th March 1864.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
THE PARSI ELPHINSTONE CLUB
will make their fourth appearance this season on
WEDNESDAY, 6th APRIL 1864,
When will be performed the interesting and much admired Comic Drama of
OUR WIFE: or THE ROSE OF AMIENS;
To be followed by
SOLID REASONS,*
A sketch of modern life, written expressly for the Club by a Gentleman of H. M.'s B. Civil Service.
The whole to conclude with an excellent Comedietta written expressly for the Club by an English Merchant of Bombay, entitled
UPSTAIRS AND DOWNSTAIRS.*
In the interval some comic songs and dance will take place.
A good English Band will attend.
Tickets secured at the *Times of India*.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (reserved)..... Rs. 5
„ „ (unreserved)..... „ 3
Stalls..... „ 3
Gallery..... „ 2
Pit..... „ 1

N. B.—The Dress Circle will be strictly select.
Good seats provided for Ladies and their Friends.
Doors opened at 8; performance to commence 8½ precisely.

* Printed copies of this play to be had at the *Times of India* office for 8 ans. each.

CHLORODYNE.—CHOLERA DYSENTERY. DIARRHŒA, CRAMP AGUE, FEVER RHEUMATISM, &c.—All pain, vomitting, and distress ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderfulSedative Anodyne and Antispasmodic remedy CHLORODYNE.
Discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, and naval surgeons pronounces it *Invaluable*. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.
As a proof of its efficacy a few extracts from numerous testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given:—
From W. Wesalius Pettigrew, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine,—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."
Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."
From C. V. Ridut, Esq., Surgeon, Egham.—"As an Astringent, Anodyne and Diarrhœa, and an antispasmodic in Colic with Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."
Extracts from the General Board of Health *London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.*
1st Stage, or Premonitory—in this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.
2nd Stage, or that of Vomitting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.
3rd Stage, or Collapse—in all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of administering it in all cases.
From Dr. Montgomer ,late Inspector of Hospitals Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable in neuralgia, asthma, and cholera; I can testify from my recent attack in Bhutty, after eighteen month's severe suffering, and when all other medicine has failed."
CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of this remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the, Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis, Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s 6d.
Agents for Calcutta—Scott Thomson & Co.
Agents for Bombay—Treacher & Co.
Agents for Madras.—C. M. Byrara.

JOHNSONS'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.
Also,
A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.
Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.
A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.
Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.*

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and above all, in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 173, New Bond Street, London. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

FOR SALE.

PRIME IRISH HAMS just landed for sale at 10 annas per lb. Apply to MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON, suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15, shortly expected.
HEYCOCK & Co.
29th January 1864.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.
15 H P Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
12 H P Upright do. do.
Upright Boilers for do.
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4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
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Pumping Engines.
Hydraulic Presses.
A Screwing Machine to Lithograph.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Fawcett Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Gunges, Guage Cocks, Glass Stakes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
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RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "MALTA."

PRIVATE LAW AMONG THE ROMANS. From the Pandects. By J. J. Phillimore, Q C. ... Rs. 12 0
ELEMENTS OF PHYSICS; or natural philosophy: written for general use, in plain or non-technical language. Part 1. 6th and completed edition. By N. Arnott, M. D., &c.... ... ... 8 0
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ESSAYS ON SANSKRIT LITERATURE. 2 vols. By the late H. H. Wilson, M. A. 18 0
YEAR BOOK OF FACTS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANDORA.—To be let for a term furnished or unfurnished, a nicely situated Bungalow. Address Y., care of the Manager of this Paper.

TO LET.—A very large dry GODOWN in the Fort at Cowasjee Patell Street. Apply to HORMUSJEE EDULJEE, Cowasjee Patell Street, No. 25.

TO BE LET.—THE OFFICE just vacated by the Comptoir D' Escompte De Paris, Military Square. Apply to COUPLAND & CO.
1st April 1864.

FOR SALE.—OWNER PROCEEDING TO EUROPE.—A handsome Mail Phaeton, pair of Arabs, with Harness complete. Address "X.," care of the Manager of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A SQUARE PIANFORTE, in good order, by C. N. Schroder, of Hamburg, originally Priced Rs. 700. Price Rs. 45/ cash. Apply to Mr. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE, Assistant Messrs. CHESSON and WOODHALL.
31st March 1864.

WANTED.—A respectable European female to accompany a Lady, and assist in the charge of three children per Overland by next mail, one who does not require a return passage. Apply to Messrs. STEVENS, BROTHERS & Co., Rampart Row.

THE Subscriber has the painful duty to inform the Public of the death of FREDERIC TUDOR, Esq., of Boston, President of the Tudor Company some years since was formed to provide for this event and will therefore remain unchanged, and that with capital and resources in abundance an abundant supply of Ice can ever occur at Bombay from fault of theirs.
BEJ F. FIELD Jr., Agent Tudor Company.
Ice House, 30th March 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per *North East*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expence of the concerned.
Captain Boyd will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have once left the deck.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BROWNUGGREE.
31st March. Agent for Captain BOYD.

NOTICE.—PER "SAM MENDEL" FROM LIVERPOOL—Consignees required for the undermentioned Goods, if not claimed to-day before 12 o'clock, will be landed and Warehoused by Captain ELLWOOD.

WB N & CO.	5 Bales M'dise	Shippers	Jas. Ewing & Co.
EWS CN B VP B	6 Cases M'dise	"	Thos. Short.
	3 "	Do. "	W. H. Nott & Co.
	16 Bales	Do. "	Do.

COUPLAND & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st April 1864.

NOTICE.—On the 30th March instant a Meeting of the Shippers of Cargo per Ship *Golden Dream*, due notice of which had been previously given, was held at Messrs LAWRENCE & Co.'s Office at which the future course to be taken with reference to such Cargo was discussed, and authority was given to me, the undersigned Master of such Vessel by all the Shippers present in consequence of such notice, to discharge all or a portion of their goods on board the said Vessel and to tranship the same to the *Lady Clarendon* or to some other Vessel bound to Liverpool of a class equal to that of the *Golden Dream*. I therefore give notice that in consequence of such notice and authority as above mentioned, I am about to commence the transhipment of such Cargo, and I request that all the Shippers by such Vessel will attend to the transfer of the Insurance done on their Cargo, and I further give them notice that the transhipment will be made at their risk.
WM. BROWN, Master *Golden Dream*.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. THOMAS, BOMBAY.—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS are required by the Trustees for a portion of the Works necessary to be done in the proposed Restoration of the Cathedral. Plans and Specifications may be seen, and other information obtained, on application, at the Architect's Office, near the Cooperage, on the Esplanade, from Thursday the 7th, to Thursday the 14th of April next.
Contractors will have the option of sending in their Tenders, either for a specific sum, as the cost of the whole of the contemplated works; or on a schedule of prices, for the various descriptions of work to be executed.
Tenders, sealed and endorsed, "Tender for works, Bombay Cathedral," addressed to the Trustees, to be left at the Office of the undersigned, not later than noon of SATURDAY, the 16th of April next.
J. TRUBSHAWE, Architect.
March 1864.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS will be received by the Rampart Removal Committee for the Rubble Walling necessary to be done in the Foundations of the European General Hospital near the ground at present occupied by the Cricket Club on the Esplanade.
Contractors will have the option of sending in their Tenders, either for a specific sum, as the cost of the whole of the contemplated works, or on a schedule of prices for the several descriptions of work to be executed.
Plans and Specifications may be seen and other information obtained at the Office of the undersigned, near the Cooperage, on the Esplanade, from Monday, the 4th, to Thursday, the 14th April, 1864, at which place also Tenders addressed to the Rampart Removal Committee, sealed and endorsed "Tenders for the Hospital Foundations," should be delivered not later than noon on SATURDAY, the 16th April 1864.
J. TRUBSHAWE,
Architectural Secretary to the Rampart Removal Committee.
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

COWASJEE JEHANGHIR BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—THE Trustees of the College are desirous of receiving Tenders for a further portion of the proposed Buildings.
Plans and Specifications may be seen, and further information obtained, at the Office of the undersigned, near the Cooperage, on the Esplanade, from Thursday, the 7th, to Thursday, the 14th April next; at which place also the Tenders, addressed to the Trustees, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Cowasjee Jehanghir Buildings," should be delivered, not later than noon of SATURDAY, the 16th April next.
Contractors will have the option of sending in their Tenders, either for a specific sum as the cast of the whole of the contemplated works; or on a schedule of prices for the several descriptions of work to be executed.
J. TRUBSHAWE, Architect.
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—1,000 RUPEES REWARD.—The above will be paid by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to any person giving such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of the perpetrators or instigators of the incendiary fires which occurred at the Borie Bunder Station on MONDAY, the 28th instant. One of the incendiaries, Shewram Tatia, a boy, who is believed to be a tool in the hands of others, is in custody, and the reward above offered has no reference to him or to his conviction.
Information may be given to the undersigned or to Mr. W. H. CRAWFORD, the Company's Solicitor.
JOHN BROUGHTON, General Manager.
Company's Office, Bombay, 31st March 1864.

ADVERTISEMENT.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine at Noon on FRIDAY, the 8th proximo for the conveyance from Bombay to London of a party of Troops and Invalids the probable strength of which is noted in the margin, and calling at Kurrachee to convey from thence to London, the Troops and Invalids of the strength noted in the margin or such number as the vessel may be capable of carrying.

25	Invalids.
25	Men in health.
6	Women.
12	Children.
260	Invalids.
100	Men in health.
25	Women.
30	Children.

2nd.—Tenders should specify the dates upon which the Vessels will be ready to receive Troops also the rates per head in Indian Currency, the Ship finding Fittings, provisions, and water.
3rd.—The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.
4th.—Two-thirds of the passage-money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.
5th.—All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Offices of the Agents for Transports which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 31st March 1864.

BOMBAY WOOL COMPANY (LIMITED.) NOTICE.—The Certificates of Shares in this Company are now ready for delivery, and may be obtained on application to the Managing Directors.
ROPER, PRICE & CO.,
Church Lane, Bombay, 1st April 1864.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY ESTABLISHED, 1838.—Notice is hereby given, that persons insuring with this Company on the Participating Scale during the current year will be entitled to share in the net Bonus, which will apply to all Participating Policies in force on the 31st December 1864.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
1, Bruce Lane, Bombay, April 1864.

BOMBAY WOOL COMPANY (LIMITED.) NOTICE is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Wool Company (Limited) will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Roper, Price & Co., in Church Lane, on FRIDAY the 15th day of April next, to receive and consider the Report of the Managers and Permanent Directors to take such steps as may be necessary for transferring the future management of the affairs of the Company to a Board of Directors assisted by Secretaries and Treasurers, and to make such alterations in the Articles of Association of the Company as may be consequent on the change of Management.
ROPER, PRICE & Co., Managing Directors.
Bombay, 1st April 1864.

"THIS IS THE BONUS YEAR."—PROPOSALS should be lodged with the Agents on or before 25th May 1864, when the books close for the third Investigation and Division of Profits. All persons who may effect Policies, before that date will be entitled to share in the division to be then made.
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.
The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.
Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.
Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.
Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company.....	£135,000
Accumulated Fund	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.
By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on TUESDAY, the 5th April 1864, will be Sold by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, at 12 o'clock A. M., precisely.
A great variety of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, consisting of Mats, Toys, Glassware, Fancy-work Boxes, British and Country Piece Goods, Snuff, Tobacco, Seeds, Yarn, Goolabdanies, Copper, Iron, Wines, Brandies, Oilman Stores, Jewelry, Photographic Chemicals, Books, Stationery, Helmets, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required, and the Goods must be cleared within three days from the date of Sale, otherwise the Lots will be resold at the risk of the purchasers. Further particulars will be made known at the time of sale.
F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium.
Bombay, Custom House, 30th March 1864.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on the——day of April next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, under and by virtue of an order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated the 18th day of February last will be put up for sale by Public Auction in Meerza Ally Mahomedkhan Street, opposite the front door of the house hereinafter described, all the Right, Title, and Interest of SHAIK MULLING BIN SHAIK EBRAHIM of, in, and to a house assessed under No. 24, built and erected on Fazandary ground, situate, lying and being in the old Nagpada in the said street, outside the Fort, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the Public Road, on or towards the west by a foot passage, and on or towards the north and south by the houses of Syed Mulling bin Sydoo Meya, to satisfy the sum of Rupees one thousand seven hundred and thirteen and annas eleven, the amount decreed against the said Plaintiff in a suit No. 141 in the said Court, wherein the said Shaik Mulling bin Sahik Ebrahim was the Plaintiff, and Ally Mahomed bin Ballabhoy is the Defendant.
The sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Plaintiff, Shaik Mulling bin Shaik Ebrahim, in the above specified property.
G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, Sheriff.
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 30th March 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.
The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 14th April 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.
Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.
The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Emeu*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 13th April 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th idem.
Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SIND MAIL.
Mails for Kurrachee, per steamer *Governor Higginson*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M.

MAILS FOR MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.
Mails for Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Colombo, and Madras, per steamer *Kaieraches*, will be closed THIS DAY, at 10 A. M.

CALENDAR—APRIL, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Wednesday	6th.....	6h. 40m.	P. M.
First Qr., Thursday	14th.....	5h. 7m.	A. M.
Full Moon, Friday	22nd.....	6h. 10m.	A. M.
Last Quarter, Friday	29th.....	9h. 26m.	A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Fri.	1	All Fools' Day.	5 55	6 13	5 45	6 39	
Sat.	2	Daybreak at 4h. 40m	5 54	6 13	7 13	7 49	
Sun.	3	Richard.—LowSunday.	5 53	6 13	8 22	8 59	
Mon.	4	St. Ambrose. B.	5 52	6 13	9 15	9 39	
Tues.	5	Twilight ends 7.29.	5 52	6 14	10	10 23	
Wed.	6	Venus rises at 4.30.	5 51	6 14	10 45	11 7	
Thur.	7	Venus sets at 4.17.	5 50	6 14	11 28	11 49	

Time—Sh. 59m. 17s.fd. 30th March 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Mar. 21	KURRACHEE	Mar. 26
AGRA	Mar. 15	LAHORE	Mar. 23
ALLAHABAD	Mar. 20	LONDON	Feb. 23
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 11
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 12	MADRAS	Mar. 26
BANGALORE	Mar. 25	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	Mar. 23	MEERUT	Mar. 23
CAPE	Jan. 26	OUDH	Mar. 26
CEYLON	Mar. 18	PUNJAUB	Mar. 12
COCHIN	Mar. 19	PENANG	Mar. 3
DELHI	Mar. 26	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Mar. 14
HONGKONG	Mar. 15	SINGAPORE	Mar. 23

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1864.

It was only to be expected that Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald's motion for the production of copies of the correspondence relative to the seizure of the steam rams in the Mersey should be negatived. The motion was probably only intended to produce a lively discussion and to feel the pulse of the House and of the nation upon the question. Even Sir Hugh Cairns was scarcely serious in pressing for papers the production of which was opposed to traditional policy, and in all probability might have been seriously detrimental to the public interests. The debate which followed the motion was, if not exceedingly instructive, at any rate excessively amusing; and it served to show two things—that the difficulties of the Government in steering the bark of neutrality through the shoal and quicksands of the American contest are daily increasing—and that Sir Hugh Cairns is fulfilling his early promise of becoming one of the most lively and telling debaters of the age. Freed from the trammels of official responsibility his style of sparring is relieved from the extreme caution which places the ministerial lawyers at so much disadvantage. They are like cricketers upon the inviolability of whose wickets the success of a match depends; while he is to be compared to a hard hitting batsman practising, for his own amusement, at the bowling of a salaried professional.

The case against the Government, so far as we can gather from the speeches of the Opposition speakers (who do not seem on the whole to have made a well organized attack), was simply that the steam rams then in the course of construction by Messrs. Laird were seized by the Government without any sufficient evidence that they were destined for the Confederate Government; and in compliance with the wishes, if not through intimidation at the threats, of Mr. Adams, the American Minister. One or two non-legal members may have held the opinion that these vessels fell within the ruling of the Lord Chief Baron in the case of the *Alexandra*; but Sir Hugh Cairns, who on such a point is the exponent of the views of his party, tacitly admitted that in the event of sufficient evidence forthcoming such a vessel might be legally detained. The case of a steam-ram, which, instantly on leaving British waters, is enabled without further preparation or equipment to inflict incalculable damage on an enemy's ships, cannot certainly stand on the same footing as a vessel of the *Alexandra* class which would require arming and otherwise fitting out before assuming an offensive character, with respect to the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act. The production of the papers in the case, therefore, although not very likely to be enforced, gave the only chance to the Opposition of censuring the action of the Government in detaining and seizing the vessels. The motion to that effect being negatived by a Ministerial majority of twenty-seven entails a few months' patience upon the Conservative party, till the information now laid by the Attorney-General is tried next May, when doubtless, if the facts then elicited warrant such a step, a vote of censure will be formally moved.

The desired correspondence then being so studiously withheld, it is of course a matter of impossibility to form an opinion on the merits of the Government case. But if we may draw an inference from the weakness of that of their opponents, we should certainly hold that the seizure of the rams was an act every way justified by the surrounding circumstances. In our opinion where the subject of a neutral nation (more especially where as in the present case it is preserving its neutrality under no ordinary difficulties) is engaged upon the construction of vessels of war of extraordinary powers of destructibility, such vessels clearly falling within the provisions of a Municipal Act of the Legislature which admittedly forbids the sale of them to one of the belligerent powers, the onus of proving their destination is not to be into the hands of the belligerents ought to rest upon their builder. In the case under discussion the story which was set up by Messrs. Laird with regard to the Pasha of Egypt and M. Bravay was in itself unworthy of credence, even if the Government of Egypt had not as it had according to the Attorney-General "entirely repudiated the existence of any contract whatever for the purchase of such vessels, and said they had nothing to do with these vessels." The setting up and the breaking down of this story almost equally strengthened the presumption that these ships were destined for the Confederate Government, and we should think, that looking calmly at the position of affairs, unless some sudden gust of passion or indignation at the insolent effrontery of Mr. Seward should blow the House and the nation aside from the track of dispassionate judgment, they would be slow to censure the Government for the part it has taken in this exceedingly delicate business, or to consider that Messrs. Laird, who must, by the time they undertook the contract, have had their eyes pretty well open to the state of the law on the subject matter of it, have been very harshly treated by the Ministerial decision.

One remarkable, perhaps somewhat unexpected effect, this discussion was instrumental to produce, viz., the expression of Mr. T. Baring's opinion so hostile to the views of his party on the question before the House. We are not anxious, nor, we think likely, to be identified with the peace-at-any-price mongers; nevertheless to much that fell from Mr. Baring we must cordially subscribe. With the political horizon darkening on every side, with the distant mutterings uproars and rumours of wars even in our ears, with a complication of European affairs seldom equalled in the annals of national revolutions, requiring perpetual watchfulness, we certainly think that we should do everything short of staining the national honour to avoid the incalculable calamity of a war with our Western kindred. The first thunders of such a strife would surely shake the very foundations of our Eastern Empire.

MR. DU PORT has written us another letter of which we can only say that, if the scolding tone and language are to be taken as a fair sample of this missionary's controversial style, it is not to be wondered at that the S. P. G. in Bombay makes so few converts to Christianity. Our correspondent is exceedingly angry with us for having only taken notice of "a quotation" in his former letter, instead of replying to it *seriatim et verbatim*. But the truth is that the quotation was the only point of the letter. The origin of Mr. Du Port's wrath was that we had referred, in a leading article, to the long standing dispute between the missionaries and the advocates of secular education, and had declared that the latter party could appeal to results to prove that a system of education which deliberately ignores religion may yet be not wholly unproductive of moral good. To this Mr. Du Port replied that it was a libel on missionaries to say they were opposed to secular education; and in support of his assertion he quoted a letter from himself to the S. P. G. of London, in which, while candidly acknowledging that their "encouragement built upon actual conversions was very small," he yet expressed a hope that a "succeeding generation" of Hindoos would grow tired of the "fascinating contrast" which English schools and colleges have taught the present generation to draw between Deism and popular Hindooism, and would profess faith in Christ. It appears that the S. P. G. accepted this letter and published it in their annual report; and Mr. Du Port is therefore justified in saying that his personal view of the prospects of missions in Bombay is also that of the great missionary society which he represents.

Now, the simple meaning, however cunningly disguised in the usual cant phrases, of Mr. Du Port's letter to the S. P. G. was that missionary labours in Western India have hitherto been thrown away. It is, of course, easy for the missionaries now, when they are at last forced to admit that they themselves can do nothing, to come forward and make a merit—as Mr. Du Port does—of working in harmony with the secularists, whose sole object is to educate the people without compelling them to believe in any particular creed. But let any one recall to mind the furious speeches in which Lord Shaftesbury and his disciples of Exeter Hall denounced the godless colleges of India as one of the justifications of the mutiny, and spoke of the massacres of that dreadful time as the fitting punishment of the English nation for its sins in not converting India with the sword in one hand and the Bible in the other. There was no hesitation among the missionaries then, no attempt to make a prudent compromise with both God and Mammon. But times have changed; the zeal of the missionaries has cooled; and the solution of the vexed question between religious and secular education is found in the admission of Mr. Du Port that there is nothing to be done at present, but that something may perhaps, with the blessing of Providence, be done with "the succeeding generation." Mr. Du Port flaunts in our faces his connexion with the University as palpable evidence of his liberal principles. That connexion may indeed serve to show the success of the University, but it at the same time serves to show the failure of Bombay Missions. For, what does a missionary come out to this country to do? His proper business is, to convert the heathen; and when Mr. Du Port openly confesses that he cannot convert the heathen, and that it is useless for him to try to do so, he has no longer any more right to claim the character of a missionary than any of the professors in the Elphinstone or Poona College. He may, if he likes, continue to call himself Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and may go on year by year receiving his share of England's pious contributions towards evangelising all nations, but his "mission" in Bombay will nevertheless be a simple mockery and delusion: and, if the religious public in England will be guided by our advice, it will take Mr. Du Port at his word, shut off the present supply of missionaries, and keep its shillings and sixpences to be spent on the "succeeding," and, it is to be hoped, more piously disposed, generation of Hindoos.

THE *Englishman* hears from Nepal that Bala Rao, brother of the infamous Nana, is dead. The government of India allow a small pension to the widows of Bajee Rao and the Nana now living at Dhanghelee, in Nepal.

THE *Hurkaru* understands that the vacant Judgeship occasioned by the death of Mr. Millsand which has been offered to, and accepted by Mr. A. S. Macpherson, was offered in the first instance to Mr. Graham, the Standing Counsel, but declined by that gentleman.

THE same journal believes that the regular Estimate of Expenditure for the year 1863-64, prepared in the new Parliamentary form was transmitted to the India Council by the last mail, and the Budget Estimate for 1864-65 will be issued early next month, after which His Excellency the Viceroy will leave the Presidency for his Hill residence at Simlah.

THE following is the marching and settling down, of a large portion of the Troops engaged in the late hostilities beyond the North-West Frontier;—The 4th and 5th Companies of Sappers and Miners, from the Murree road to Roorkee; 8th Regiment N. I., from Peshawur to Bareilly; 14th Regiment N. I., from Peshawur to Meean Meer; 32nd Regiment N. I., from Peshawur to Ferozepore; 37th Regiment N. I., from Peshawur to Agra; 4th N. I. Ghoorkas, from Peshawur to Almorah; 3rd Punjab N. I., from the Field Force, to Dehra Ghazi-Khan; 2nd Bengal Cavalry, from the Field Force, to Umritser; and 11th Bengal Cavalry, from Peshawar to Mooltan. All these Troops are now on the march; and most of them will reach their new stations before the hot weather has thoroughly settled on the Upper Provinces.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE PERSIAN GULF TELEGRAPH.

THE following telegram from Colonel Stewart to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, dated Fao, 30th March, 5-38 P. M., was received at Parell the same day at 8-30 P. M.:—

"Copper wire of cable parted about 90 miles from Fao at noon yesterday. This can certainly be made good in a very few days, in meantime cable will be landed at Fao and connection completed. Land line completed from Fao, one hundred miles north of Kurnah, and from Bagdad, one hundred miles south; intermediate portion one hundred and seventy miles in length, passes through a country of *Montific* Arabs at present in rebellion against Turkish government. Good reason to believe that differences will be immediately adjusted and work recommenced, but for the present no certain means of communication with Bagdad except by river steamers."

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 31st MARCH.

Securities, Fives and a half, 11¾ premium.
Fives, 5¼ premium.
Fours, 44 discount.
Document Bills, 2s. 1¼d.
Dead Weight, £2 per ton.
Light Freight, £3 15s. to £4 per ton.
Cotton, £3 10s. per ton.
Interest on loans, 11 per cent.
Money Market easier.
Forty inches Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs. unaltered.
Number 40, Mule Twist good seconds, per bundle, unaltered.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

V.

THE Saugor and Nerbudda district contains a superficial area of probably not less than 40,000 square miles, and a population of about two millions of people. It was reduced to our authority early in 1818 by forces detached from the grand army of the Marquis of Hastings, who had taken the field in October 1817 against the Pindarees, the Mahrattas, and the Pathans of Central India and of the Deccan. Saugor and its dependencies had been ceded to us by the treaty with the Peishwa, Bajee Rao, dated the 13th June 1817, but we did not get possession of it until March following, on which date Benaick Rao, the manager as he was called, yielded to the negotiations of Mr. Wauchope, Political Agent for Bundelcund, whose arguments were strengthened by the presence of the left division of the grand army under General Marshall. On the 14th March then, our rule was announced by proclamation, and Mr. Maddock, now Sir Herbert, afterwards Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, was placed in charge of the dependencies known henceforth as the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories. Jubbulpore and the other districts on the Nerbudda had belonged to the Rajah of Berar, with whom, as with other Mahratta powers, our relations were at the time in a very critical state. The consummate tact and ability of Sir R. Jenkins, the Resident, failed to induce the Rajah to continue on terms of amity. A treacherous attack was made upon the very small body of our troops present at Nagpore, which, with the Resident's escort, took front on the hill of Seetabuldee, and this handful of men successfully repulsed the attacks of an overwhelming force of 20,000 men, supported by 35 guns. Fitzgerald's, Smith's, and Hearsey's (now Sir John Hearsey who did such good service at Barruckpore in 1857) charge at the head of three troops of the late 6th Regiment Bengal Cavalry, and a native officer and 25 troopers of the Madras Body Guard, was a feat scarcely surpassed by the brilliant exploit of the gallant Six Hundred at Balaclava. The only reward the officers and men got for this gallant feat, was an extra standard for their regiments—those being days for hard fighting and few rewards. The events of the 26th and 27th of November 1817, at Nagpore, were the immediate cause of the loss of his districts to the Rajah of Berar. After the affair at Seetabuldee, Brigadier General Hardyman, who was commanding a force at Mirzapoor, but had advanced towards Rewah, now marched rapidly on Jubbulpore with a regiment of Cavalry, the 17th Leicestershire Regiment (Royal Tigers) and four guns, and a native force belonging to Mahomed Zemaun Khan, commanded by Captain Richards, (the late Sir William Richards, K. C. B.) of the late 26th Light Infantry. This force was opposed by a body of about three thousand men, with ten guns, who offered considerable resistance, but were soon repulsed, and Jubbulpoor was reduced to British authority. General Hardyman established a Provisional Government, consisting of three military officers, namely—Colonel St. George Ashe (late General, died in 1843) Captains Martindell (late Sir G. Martindell, K. C. B.) and Richards to administer affairs until the arrival of Mr. Malony, who was appointed to take charge of the districts under the general control of the Resident of Nagpore, Sir R. Jenkins. The whole of the country, including Saugor, was full of forts and strongholds, garrisoned by men accustomed to plunder and to perpetual warfare, so that the reduction of the country to our authority was not accomplished for some time, and it was not until December 1819, or eighteen months after we had taken possession, that the Hon'ble E. Gardiner, who had been recently appointed Resident of Bundelcund, proposed the formation of seven districts. In 1820 the districts were fairly formed and separated from the Bundelcund Political Agency and the Nagpore Residency, and Mr. Malony was invested with the title of Agent to the Governor General; to him was intrusted the maintenance of our Political elections, and he exercised the functions of a Commissioner, Revenue, and Police, of a Session Judge, and of a Sudder Dewanny Adawlut! Rather hard work I should think for one officer,—what would Sir Mordaunt Wells have said to this? In 1842 nearly all Central India, comprising Gwalior, Bundelcund, and their territories, being in a very disturbed state, Lord Ellenborough ordered the whole system of administration to be recast,—and under Major Erskine's able direction it so continued till the same was amalgamated with the Central Provinces.

The province of Nagpore lapsed to our Government only as lately as 1854. After the final deposition of Appa Sahib in 1818, Rughojee the third, a minor, was placed on the throne by our authority, and during his long minority the Government of the district was virtually conducted by the Resident, Sir R. Jenkins, assisted by some European officers and a staff of native officials. This administration, if not quite equal to that of regular British provinces, was consonant to the usages and circumstances of the country, and superior to anything known previously. It is still remembered with favour by the people. It lasted till 1830, when the Government was assumed by the Rajah himself; he died in 1853 without heirs begotten or adopted, and Lord Dalhousie annexed the kingdom. In 1860 several additions accrued on the several frontiers, certain portions of the Saugor and Hoshungabad districts, previously assigned to British management (together with other districts not connected with these Provinces) were ceded in perpetuity, in virtue of certain territorial arrangements concluded with Scindiah. A portion of the Shahgurh Principality confiscated by reason of the rebellion of the Rajah in 1857 was included in the Saugor district, and an important strip of territory extending along the left bank of the Godavery for one hundred and forty miles was ceded to us in place of other districts made over to the Nizam in the same year.

The following is a summary of the dates on which the various territories, now incorporated in these provinces, were acquired by our Government:—

1817.—Nerbudda Districts from the Bhonsla Mahratta.
Do. Seetabuldee Hill (Nagpore) Ditto.
1818.—Saugor Districts from Scindiah.
1826.—Sumbulpore and its dependencies, from Bhonsla Mahratta.
1854.—Nagpore Province, Ditto.
1860.—Part of Shahghur, (Saugor) from Bundelcund.
Do.—Hindra, Hurdah from Scindia.
Do.—Godavery Talooks, from the Nizam of the Deccan.

Your readers will observe that nearly the whole of the above territories have been under Mahratta rule. In Nagpore Proper, which is between the Wurdah and Wynegunga rivers, the Mahrattas have thoroughly left their impress upon the face and features of the country. These, the manners and customs, the language, ideas, and associations among all classes are all Mahratta. With certain modifications, this part of the country much resembles Berar, and the Mahratta country in your Presidency. But in the East of these dominions, the Mahrattas remained distinct as the governing class, and although every where indications of Mahratta influence are visible, yet with the mass of the people neither the language nor the associations are Mahratta. In the eastern part of Sumbulpore and Nagpore, the Hindu language prevails with some admixture of Bengali and Oorya, as the frontier now reaches to within 150 miles of the Cuttack district, and within 120 miles from the Mudirapore District near Calcutta. To the south, in the districts near the Godavery, Telugoo is spoken. To the north, in and above the Sautpoora Range, the Hindee and Oordoo languages prevail; and in the extreme north, above Saugor, the Hindustani is the lingua franca. Throughout are the Hill Regions and in the more remote districts, Gondee dialect prevails, and there are many wild tracts where this dialect alone is understood.

Of the various races of population I shall have more to say in my next letter. I told you of Mr. Temple's having resumed the Chief Commissionership, as he passed through Jubbulpore he definitely settled the spot where the station for both the East Indian Railway and G. I. P. Railway is to be built. This Jubbulpore station appears a small affair, but it has kept the Supreme Government and the three minor governments in fidgets for the past four years. It appears that all the Governments vied with one another in a desire to carry the line through cantonments, and place the great junction station, and the depot for carriages and engines, &c. close to the European barracks, lest that in time of trouble the great half-way house between Calcutta and Bombay might be taken possession of, and its vast stores burnt or destroyed. So important did this question appear to Lord Canning that he visited the spot himself, and having viewed the site chosen by the Railway engineers in a vast swamp four miles from the European cantonments, and at the mercy of the large native city, he declared in his own determined fashion that "the Government of India would never consent to such a proposition," and this in the presence of those who declared it impossible to carry the main line of railway close to cantonments. But Lord Canning passed away, our fraternity with the natives gave increased confidence, and in a moment of hurry, or perhaps bodily weakness, Lord Elgin sanctioned the site in the swamp near the native city; and thereon proceeded those operations of digging and delving so familiar in modern times, and which would have continued had not Mr. Temple with his usual clearness seen the gravity of the blunder, upon which he lodged a strong official protest against planting the magazine of our strength in Central India in an ungenial and unhealthy plain cut off from all connection with the English garrison by a vast native city and a commanding range of hills. The present Viceroy has adopted Mr. Temple's views, and confirmed the declaration of Lord Canning, that the Government of India would never consent to have the great junction station where the railway engineers at first proposed. In speaking of the railway engineers, it is only just to Mr. Betagh, the Resident Engineer, to say that he came to Jubbulpore only recently, and that it is the line pointed out by him, which has now been recommended by Mr. Temple for adoption. The railway companies will be great gainers by the contemplated change into cantonments, for which they get their five per cent. on their money; they are shifted into a healthy locality with a much better insurance for their property than any "offices" could give them. Suggest to the Directors in Bombay to present Mr. Temple with a piece of plate!

FOREST RANGER.

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BULSAR, 26th MARCH.

Just home, dirty and tired, after enacting that little burlesque of "a worm at one end, and a fool at the other," for be it known that there are tanks and streamlets here where disciples of Isaac Walton can disport, but without much success. After a quarter of an hour's dalliance with a wary victim, and after the floater has been a dozen times under water, you bring to land a sort of piscatorial nonentity which, at home, we used to designate "Jack Sharp." There are good sized fish to be had but they bite timorously, and it is impossible to distinguish their shrieks from that of the minnows. I wonder if it means that they bite at all with the disturbance which is going on at present on account of the Holee festival. It has the effect of keeping up a chronic headache by day and a distressing state of wakefulness by night. Every servant has disappeared, taking a French leave which subjects them to a frightful castigation on their return. Father Matthew's benefit has not been inculcated here, and the toddy flows freely to the dissonant accompaniment of tom toms.

Cholera, instead of abating, is on the increase and numbers of Europeans have left Surat for neighbouring stations to escape if possible all chance of catching the dreadful scourge. The weekly deaths, I am told, amount to about seventy-five, being an increase of thirty-five since I last wrote you.

28TH MARCH.

From where I write now, forty miles from where the preceding "gup" was penned, and two miles from Surat, I can see the dead bodies being carried down to the brink of the Taptee in great numbers. I counted fourteen yesterday.

Some more than usually important native was brought down yesterday. He, or she, was accompanied by about sixty mourners and one dirty idiotic faqueer whose face was powdered, whose hair was unkempt and uncut, and whose gestures were anything but those a European would select for a mortuary rite. The female friends all sat huddled together on the left, the males on the right, whilst the fiery element disposed of their stiffened friend, and in about four hours, after Job-like patience, they each retired with that line of Byron's forcibly illustrated of "the last dark day of *nothingness*." This system of cremation happily averts the effects of contagion. The natives are a "strange lot" as is often observed and truthfully. The ferry boat starts from almost the very spot where the bodies are being burnt, and Charon and his living freight look calmly and vacantly at the smoulding pyre utterly heedless of what may be their fate the following day. I suppose use is second nature with them. They are quite at home with a cheroot glance that which every European regards with a shudder. The Taptee river where these bodies are burnt is a noble one in the rains though inferior in breadth to the Mhae and Nerbudda. A patient sportsman may get sport here. In fact almost all the stations about here have some luxury indigenous to them either in the way of sport or able comestible and the two are much akin. There are oysters at Teckel, near Bulsar, equal to those which Vitellius got from the Lucrine Lake. There are mushrooms at Ahmedabad which make a steak heavenly. There are florican to be had in the proper season, and a panther was killed at Bulsar on Good Friday. One's limbs get very well exercised and the time wags very pleasantly in going in pursuit of such game. I don't include either the oysters or the mushrooms.

THE BENCH OF JUSTICES AND THE MUNICIPAL COMMISS

in the almost total absence of sweepers, as well as sewers, has occupied the serious attention of your Committee.

46. Allusion has already been made to the gigantic nature of this task, and the urgency of grappling with it in a more efficient manner than at present can scarcely be exaggerated. The health of the whole community is dependent upon this, and the machinery required has actually to neutralize the total want of drainage.

47. At present, in a city containing a population of 800,000, in which there is not a sewer, not a single latrine independent of manual sweepage, and very few private sweepers, the only scavengers are the Halalcores, who are 800 in number or one to 1,000 inhabitants.

48. After consulting competent witnesses, therefore, your Committee recommend that the number of Halalcores should be considerably increased, and that they should be placed under the immediate jurisdiction of the Municipal Commissioner. Some discipline should be introduced into the body, and for this purpose the Halalcores should be made liable to be fined by a Magistrate, say to the extent of not exceeding Rs. 10, for neglect of duty, on the information of the Commissioner.

49. Your Committee recommend that the corps should be partly maintained by a rate of not exceeding Rs. 5 a house per mensem, to be levied on owner or occupier, in consideration of which the Municipality should undertake to remove all night soil and other refuse at present removed by sweepers.

50. Unsatisfactory as this alternative appears it is, in the opinion of those most capable of judging, the only temporary measure which seems likely to improve the conservancy of large portions of the crowded native town.

51. The Committee consider that the attention of the Commissioner and of the Worshipful Bench should be closely directed to income and expenditure in connection with the Vehar Water Works, and they must express, in a very decided manner, their opinion that present arrangements are most unsatisfactory.

52. The Municipality are indebted to Government for their proportion of the expense of constructing these works to the extent of about forty-two and a half lakhs, and have to pay interest upon the amount at the rate of four per cent per annum, together with an annual contribution for maintenance of about Rs. 50,000. The interest alone amounts to the sum of about Rs. 170,000 per annum. In 1859, the sum paid to Government on this account was Rs. 71,438, and during the four subsequent years the annual payment has amounted to Rs. 175,000. For the future, it may be estimated that the Vehar Water Works will entail an annual charge upon the Municipal Fund of between two and a half and three lakhs of Rupees, not including any instalment in repayment of cost.

53. The Municipality are, by the Vehar Water Works Act, however, empowered to assess the Town on account of the water supply, and a rate of eight annas per 1,000 gallons has been fixed and sanctioned. The income derived from water rates, however, has only amounted to the following sums :—

1861	..... Rs.	9,416
1862	..... „	19,848
1863	..... „	32,395

including the payment for water supplied to the shipping. The total available supply is estimated at 2,000 millions of gallons per annum, and it is supposed that, allowing fully for wastage, about 800 millions of gallons per annum will be delivered annually in Bombay, producing a revenue of about four lakhs of Rupees.

54. Your Committee submit that there can be no doubt that, with the available appliances, the quantity of water delivered last year, not to go further back, ought to have produced, at the sanctioned rate, at least the amount paid to Government, viz. Rs. 175,000, whilst the actual receipts only amounted to Rs. 32,395.

55. Your Committee, therefore, consider that, probably in their desire to encourage the extension of the system of private supply, the Commissioners have been remiss in remitting or neglecting to collect the rates which they were empowered to demand by Bye-laws specially devised for their guidance.

56. No reason has been shown why works which have been so costly are now allowed to continue a drain upon the finances of the Municipality, while an Act exists, which was framed for the direct purpose of making them self-supporting.

57. It is notorious that, while one portion of the community have as yet derived no benefit whatever from these works, others have used the supply gratuitously, and even made it a source of profit, and that the Commissioners themselves have squandered the water, in some parts, to an extent which has been denounced by medical men as actually injurious to the health of the Town.

58. Your Committee are aware that some difficulty has been encountered in the shape of a resistance to the use of meters, of which a supply was, some time ago, procured from England. The only valid objection to these appears to have arisen from the fact that the use of tar or pitch in packing at first tainted the water. This might easily be rectified, and if the use of the metre be declined, the Bye-Laws empower the Commissioners to levy a rate for water of 7½ per cent on the assessed rent of each house, which your Committee, however, cannot but think too high.

59. Your Committee strongly recommend that the Municipal Commissioner be required to enforce these Bye-Laws, and no longer be allowed to make the Act a dead letter, and they believe that sufficient funds should thus be collected not only to defray the annual charge for interest and maintenance, but gradually to reduce their debt to Government for the cost of the works.

60. Your Committee contend that not only is this necessary for the proper management of the Municipal Fund, but for the purpose of securing an equal distribution of water throughout the island, which, under the present wasteful system, which permits the interception of large quantities for the gratuitous irrigation of private gardens, is quite impossible.

61. Your Committee desire to point out that, while under the present system, the Vehar Works are allowed to continue a drain upon the Municipal Funds, instead of being made a source of revenue, their great resources have not yet been adequately developed for the public good, and doubtless very many of the Worshipful Bench can testify that the introduction of Vehar Water into Bombay has in no way affected their establishments, has neither increased their supply nor diminished its expense, and that the aboriginal Bhistic still continues as much a nuisance, and as indispensable and costly an institution as ever.

62. In order further to provide funds to meet increased expenditure, the Committee suggest that the tax on carriages be raised, and be as follows :—

On every four wheeled carriage on springs per quarter ..... Rs. 6 0 0
On every two wheeled carriage on springs except native Hackeries ..... „ 4 8 0

63. They recommend that a fee of one rupee should be charged on every notice issued for the payment of taxes in arrears, and that interest on the amount due be charged at the rate of 9 per cent per annum until paid. It should, however, be in the power of the Commissioner to remit these charges when satisfactory explanations are given.

64. The Committee suggest that the revenue from the sale of Liquor licenses should be increased, either by raising the fee, or by putting them up to public auction at the upset price of the present fee. The Commissioner of Police, however, should not be bound to give the license to the highest or to any bidder, if satisfactory reasons exist for withholding it.

65. The Committee consider that with the increased value of property in Bombay, the contribution of Government on account of the assessment of buildings should be largely increased.

66. The Committee would likewise urge that a moderate rent should be charged upon every stall in every public market in Bombay, and that the rate should be fixed and varied, within a certain maximum by the Commissioner with the sanction of the Bench. Your Committee contend that the public markets should at least be self-supporting, and that the amount annually expended by the Municipality for their maintenance and repair can most legitimately be collected from the occupants.

67. Your Committee would, prospectively, observe that, when Gas is introduced into Bombay, it will be necessary to meet the expense by a lighting rate, as customary in other cities.

68. When the Vehar water works and the markets are at least made self-supporting, and the scale of house assessment is suitably revised, your Committee believe that, with these additional rates, the Municipal Fund should be in a more satisfactory state, and further modification may hereafter be made as experience shows it to be necessary. The Committee suggest that for any larger works of manifest utility, the power to raise money by loan, now actually existing, be unhesitatingly exercised.

69. In conclusion, your Committee venture to affirm that no system of Municipal administration however perfect, no conservancy arrangements however otherwise complete, and no sanitary code however comprehensive can render us independent of that great natural agent of conservancy the sea breeze, and that no efforts, therefore, should be spared to open out channels, through which this messenger of health and purification may sweep through the crowded streets and allies of the native town. In acting as its energetic pioneer, your Committee submit that the Municipal Commissioner will not only improve the health, but ultimately economise the expenditure of the community.

WALTER R. CASSELS.
J. S. TREVOR.
LYTTELTON H. BAYLEY.
JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT.
Bombay, 16th March 1864.

BOMBAY.

Mr. Elphinstone Jackson has been appointed as officiating Judge at the High Court at Calcutta.

The whole of the cargo of the ship *Golden Dream* is to be transhipped to the *Lady Clarendon*, the former vessel being too leaky to proceed to sea.

Mr. J. Dracup has been transferred to the Deputy Collectorship of Ruttnagherry, and Mr. T. Miles has been appointed in room of Mr. Dracup at Dharwar.

The examination for the Degrees of B. A and L.M. terminated yesterday. The result will be shortly announced.

Messrs R. H. Stowell and S. J. Harrison have been appointed sub-inspectors for the Town and Port of Bombay and Mr. P. W. Hewett to be Inspector of Khandeish.

The Council of the Governor General of India have passed the Konkun and Cazee Bills. By this Bill several of the decisions of Mr. Gonne, the late Acting Judge and Session Judge of the Konkun will be confirmed.

The Fellows and Graduates of the University of Bombay will have to appear in their Academical Costume at the Convocation of the Bombay University which will be held in the Town Hall on Monday the 11th instant.

The Civil Courts in the Ahmednuggur Districts with the exception of Yeola, Newassa and Pimpulgaum will be closed for six weeks from the 2nd May to 12th June 1864.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cecil Beadon has introduced into the Imperial Council a Bill, the object of which is to extend the jurisdiction of the Mag. trates of Police at Calcutta. When this Bill becomes a law, no doubt its operation will be extended to the other Presidencies.

The Hon'ble W. S. Seton Karr of the Bengal Civil service has published selections from the *Calcutta Gazettes* from 1784 to 1788, showing the political and social condition of the English in India, eighty years ago. The work is worth perusing.

Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen was invited yesterday evening to the bungalow of the Rev. Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee where he gave an interesting lecture before a select audience on the present state of the Hindoo society.

In consequence of the death of the Hon'ble Mr. Henry Mills of the Calcutta High Court, Mr. A. G. Macpherson, Barrister-at-Law and Deputy Secretary to the Imperial Council, has been appointed officiating Puisne Judge at Calcutta.

Tenders are invited by the Superintendent of Marine for the conveyance of about 500 troops, invalids, &c., from Bombay and Kurrachee. About 70 of that number to embark from Bombay, the remainder from Kurrachee.

The Governor in Council has appointed Norman Washington Oliver, Esq, Acting Senior Magistrate of Police, and Captain William Charles Barker, Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the collision at sea between the French ship *Emile et Laure* and the ship *Forest Queen*. The investigation will be held at the Fort Police Office, Bombay, this day, at 2-30 P.M.

The Rampart Removal Committee have called for tenders for the execution of the earthwork and rubble walling necessary for the foundations of the European General Hospital, the site of which has been fixed on the Esplanade, near the Bombay Cricket Club Tent. Tenders are also called for by the Trustees of St. Thomas's Cathedral from persons willing to undertake the work in the proposed restoration of that venerable building. The Cowasjee Jehanghir Buildings, too, are to make another move, for we read in our advertisement columns that the Trustees are desirous of receiving tenders for a further portion of the proposed buildings

The following appointments are made in consequence, of the departure of Captains Close and Holland to to Europe on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant A. Rothsenrier, R.E., to be Acting Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee, vice Captain J. B. G. Close, R.E.

Mr. Griffith, C.E., Executive Engineer for Irrigation Ahmednuggur and Nassick, to be Acting Executive Engineer at Ahmednuggur and Nassick, retaining charge of his own appointment.

Lieutenant W. Merriman, R.E., to be Acting Under-Secretary to Government Public Works Department, vice Captain Holland, R.E.

Lieutenant A. R. Seton, R. E., to be Acting Executive Engineer of Sholapoor.

Cholera continues steadily to decline, while small-pox and fever show but little diminution. Fourteen European deaths are recorded, three of which were from cholera. The general health is slightly improved since the last return :—

EUROPEANS :		PARSEES :	
Cholera	3	Cholera	0
Fever	1	Small-pox	4
Small-pox	0	Measles	0
Other diseases	11	Fever	0
INDO-EUROPEANS :		Other diseases	10
Cholera	0	JEWS :	
Fever	0	Small-pox	1
Other diseases	3	Fever	0
Accident	0	Other diseases	0
HINDOOS :		NATIVE-CHRISTIANS :	
Cholera	44	Cholera	1
Small-pox	59	Small-pox	4
Fever	156	Fever	4
Measles	6	Other diseases	7
Other diseases	19	Accident	0
Accident & violence	1	NEGRO AFRICANS :	
MUSSULMANS :		Cholera	1
Cholera	9	Small-pox	2
Small-pox	29	Fever	3
Measles	0	Other diseases	0
Fever	48	UNKNOWN RACES :	
Other diseases	21	Fever	6
Accident	0	Other diseases	3
		Accident	0

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths.	Mean.
Cholera	58	12	Nervous system	18	11
Small-pox	99	44	Respiratory system	25	21
Measles	6	29	Alimentary system	48	33
Fever	222	152	Leprosy	0	0
Sexual system	2	2	Dropsy	0	3
Cachexy	25	16	Accident	3	4

The following Despatch from the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

From Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, (Financial)—No. 20, dated 9th February 1864.

Sir,—I have considered in Council your Financial letter dated the 13th October 1863, No. 127, forwarding a memorial from certain Uncovenanted Officers at Madras, praying for increase of pension, when rendered incapable of further duty, shall not be discharged without some pensionary support. As regards the amount of pension to be given, the rules merely fix a limit which is not to be exceeded, and although it has, with rare exceptions, been the practice to allow the highest pension of which the rules allow, this practice cannot be admitted to confer on the Uncovenanted Service any right to claim that maximum in all cases without any regard whatever to the original design and scope of the rules.

In that view Her Majesty's Government fully concurred. It was therefore decided that Uncovenanted Servants, appointed prior to the 19th May 1855, (the date of the Court's Despatch limiting pensions to £500 per annum,) whose average salary during the last five years of their service shall have exceeded Rs. 10,000 per annum, and also those who were promoted prior to the 6th August 1862 (the date of the letter from the Government of India relative to the limitation of pensions to Uncovenanted Servants) to offices to which salaries exceeding Rs 10,000 per annum are attached, shall, if their average salary during the last five years of their service exceed that amount, be allowed to give cases of extraordinary merit," pensions exceeding £500 per annum, the amount of excess to be governed by the merits and services of the retiring servant, and to be limited to an amount consistent with a due regard to the public interests. In regard to Uncovenanted Servants who have rendered approved services of only an ordinary character, the pension must in no case exceed £500 per annum.

An Uncovenanted Servant, promoted subsequently to the 6th August 1862 to an office to which a salary exceeding Rs. 10,000 per annum is attached, is not to be granted an increased pension in consequence of the increase to his salary.—I have the honor to be &c.

C. Wood.

LAW.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1864.

Seventh Day, Thursday, 31st March 1864.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp.)

His Lordship took his seat at a quarter past five o'clock when the following gentlemen were empannelled for the

MORNING JURY.

Mr. J. Gilligan.—*Foreman.*

Messrs. J. Pritchard, L. Cameron, J. Dodds, J. T. Hewitt, G.S. Gordined, J. G. Vitters, W. A. Vitters, S. D. Souza, Hormusjee Tamuljee, Soonderow Raggonath, Amroodeen Soortee.

Albert George Goodall was indicted for receiving stolen property consisting of nine pigeons.

Mr. Marriott appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton for the defence.

Wittoba Gunnoo, said,—I live at Poona and am a mallee. I have kept pigeons for 5 or 7 years. I recollect having 30 pigeons in a pigeon house in which they were locked up, I saw them safe at 10 o'clock, at 5 the next morning I went to the pigeon house and found the lock broken and all the pigeons gone. On the following Sunday I went to the prisoner's house with Provost Sergeant Smith for the purpose of searching it, prisoner was not there, I found 9 pigeons in a privy in the house, they had their wings tied and were under a basket, they were mine, (pigeons produced in Court). These pigeons were found in the house these now in my hands I have had 5 or 6 years. I recognise them by the colour, I know them all because I remained all day in the garden and they were always about me.

By Mr. Barton,—I have had this pigeon for 7 years. I do not make it my business to steal pigeons. I never caught and kept other people's pigeons. I said I had yesterday but that was not with regard to these pigeons. If they come to our grounds they may stay, we don't go to other people's houses and take them. I should be able to recognise any pigeon even stole or bought. There are thousands of pigeons of the same description in Poona; there were several other pigeons outside the place when I found my pigeons, there were none but mine when I found them. I confine new pigeons for a time when I get any. None of the pigeons outside were mine.

Samuel Smith, Provost Serjeant at Poona, said, he went to prisoner's house with prosecutor and then saw prisoner and his mother; told him why he had called. Prisoner denied having any pigeon belonging to prosecutor and said I might search. I did so, and was about to give up the search, prisoner pointed out a stable as the place where he kept his own pigeons. I opened a privy door and found nine pigeons in a basket under the seat the privy is on the same range as the stable, the prisoner was not present when I found them. I went back to the house for the purpose of asking the prisoner whether the 9 pigeons were his but he had gone, the privy did not appear to have been used for that purpose for some time. I apprehended a boy on suspicion, he told me where the pigeons were. I arrested the prisoner on the 5th January they have been in custody ever since. The prisoner came to the door of his house and pointing over towards the stable said, my pigeons are there. There are two rooms and a godown between the stable and the privy.

This being the case for the prosecution Mr. Barton rose and said. The present prosecution was one of the most paltry I ever heard. All the evidence and stereotyped expressions used in preparing cases had been dragged in to make the affair look serious, and all for nine pigeons which were valued by a competent witness Sergeant Smith, who looked a respectable like pouter pigeon himself, at 2 annas per pair. Why could not the affair have been settled on the spot by the Magistrate of Poona, instead of being dragged down here, and what was worse still incarcerating the boy at the bar for two months in a common jail among all sorts of desperadoes ? It was enough to make a rogue of any one if they were not so before ; and the learned counsel said that if any magistrate confined a child of his in the contaminating atmosphere of a jail for so paltry a charge he would follow him through the world and be would be revenged fully—bail has been accepted for rogues accused of stealing thousands of rupees, why could not bail have been accepted in this case. The learned gentleman in appealing to the Jury reminded them that there was not a jot or tittle of evidence to prove that the prisoner had put the pigeons where they were found, and to remember that he was not charged with stealing them.

His Lordship's summing up remarked that he was of opinion the case might have been decided at Poona, but being sent here the value of the property stolen did not make any difference in the crime.

The Jury retired for about 10 minutes and returned with a verdict of guilty. His Lordship in consideration of his having suffered two months' imprisonment already inflicted a fine or Rs. 10, which was paid.

Malingo Rachipa was indicted for using as genuine a forged Government promissory note.

The Advocate General prosecuted.

The prisoner was undefended.

Ludda Luckme, a shroff, recollected the 30th of December, also the prisoner coming to his shop, as a pauree named Mankoo Bullachun ; he was in the shop at the time. Had never seen the prisoner before ; he said he wanted change for a note he took from his pocket which appeared to be of the value of Rs. 1,000, witness agreed to give change deducting Rs. 3, and wished to take the note over to the police. Prisoner objected and received the note back, witness then went out without it and returned with notes and rupees for the amount less Rs. 49 in security for which witness gave to the prisoner a silver waist chain valued at Rs. 40. Prisoner gave the note, and witness desired him to stay in the shop whilst he went to enquire if the note was genuine, he said he would remain if witness would return quickly. Witness went to an acquaintance in the next street and showed the note, he pronounced it a bad one. Witness returned to his shop and found the prisoner had vanished. Witness then went in search of the prisoner, and at half past five found him in Hunamon Lane. He was asked to produce the waist chain and money and was taken before the police Commissioner, but others prevented me from obtaining ballast, after he supplied me, and through him, I was also supplied by other people. He owes me money. I bear him no ill will.

Jacob Jan Mahomed in the former part of his evidence corroborated that of the prosecutor : on cross-examination he admitted he was a servant, had only been in business for himself for 8 months, that he had entered into a contract with the prisoner to supply him with 1400 carts of ballast, which contract he had not fulfilled, he had, in consequence of lawyer's letters, commenced supplying upon that contract ; had never said he would give evidence in this case because prisoner had been put forward prosecuting Shapoorjee's son. At the time he was prosecuted witness did not know him, so could have no vindictive feeling against any witnesses against him. Had first become acquainted with Shapoorjee and his son in December last.

Ichanjeer Shapoorjee in his evidence corroborated that of his father, the prosecutor. He admitted being prosecuted in October 1860, but said he was convicted upon false evidence, he could not recollect bringing an action against Constable Bell in connection with the watch for stealing which he suffered nine months' imprisonment ; a number of dubashes inimical to them subscribed the fund for the prosecution. Did not know if the prisoner subscribed. The dubashes were against witness and his father, because they acted independantly of them. The principal witness on the trial afterwards was transported for 7 years.

The remainder of the evidence was merely corroborative of the foregoing.

Mr. Barton in a speech of three quarters of an hour's duration spoke of the paltry character of the indictment, and the disreputable character of some of the witnesses. This was the first case of the kind that had been brought forward under the Penal Code, and the learned counsel warned the jury as to the consequences of forming a precedent by convicting the prisoner, for in that case no man would be safe, and this court would be made the arena for the statement of all the private quarrels and caste rows of years.

Several wealthy Parsee merchants were called who had known and had dealings with the prisoner for years, they all spoke of him in the highest terms.

His Lordship then very carefully summed up, and the jury after an absence of half an hour returned with a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner was then discharged by proclamation.

This case occupied the whole of the after part of the day and was concluded at a quarter past 8, at which time the Court rose.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(Before J. F. Hore, Esq.—*29th March.*)

John Watson vs. *E. Lorton.*

PROMISSORY NOTE MADE IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Bayley appeared on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr. Barton for the defendant.

In opening the case Mr. Bayley said, that in this action the plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 500 in respect of a promissory note passed to him in London for Rs. 600, abandoning Rs. 100, in order to bring the case within the jurisdiction of the Court. Mr. Bayley desired the plaintiff to go into the witness-box.

Mr. Barton.—I would like to see the promissory note sued upon.

Mr. Bayley.—I have not produced the note. I have not yet put it in evidence. Mr. Barton can see it at the proper time.

Mr. Barton.—It has been usual in this Court to produce such notes before hand, in order that objections as to stamp on the preliminary objections may be taken at once.

Mr. Bayley.—I shall produce the note in due time.

Mr. Barton.—Pursue your course, and I shall not disclose my defence. How can I disclose my defence unless I see what is going on.

Mr. Watson, the plaintiff, examined.—I saw Mr. Lorton in Italy last year. He signed a promissory note of Rs. 600 in my presence.

Mr. Barton.—I object to the witness being asked as to the contents of the note without the note being produced.

Mr. Bayley.—My learned friend will allow me to conduct my own case.

His Honor to Mr. Bayley.—Is not this the proper time to produce the note ?

Mr. Bayley.—I put in the note.

Mr. Barton.—(After seeing the note)—The note under Article 12 of Schedule A of the Stamp Act, requires an impressed stamp of Rs. 5, and unless it is properly stamped, it cannot be received in evidence.

Mr. Bayley argued to the following effect. He said a promissory note is not a Bill of Exchange. This point was the first in point of time decided. The cases on the subject are very few. When a note is made in England or in Foreign Territory, bearing a proper stamp and payable any where, and if it be sued upon here, it is a valid document not affecting the affected laws of this country. The present note what in London would be held an invalid promissory note, it is to be construed according to the law of the country where it was executed, that is *contractus*. The note bears no stamp and is payable to order, and under the provisions of 17 and 18 Vic. c. 83, the note is properly stamped. The Indian Stamp Act does not require any document passed in England to be stamped afresh here. The Act must specially and clearly express what documents should be impressed and other stamps. The Stamp Laws which restrict the privileges of the subjects must contain express provisions in this respect. Article 12 of Schedule A of Act X. of 1862 referred to by Mr. Barton is not applicable to this note, but if any Article is applicable at all, it is Article 19, which relates to promissory notes and other objections for payment of money which do not bear attestation. Mr. Bayley now referred to Sec. 9 of Act X. of 1862 and said that the duty therein provided for is on account of all foreign Bills of Exchange "drawn out of the British territories in India which shall be accepted, transferred, paid or otherwise negotiated within those territories wheresoever the same may be payable." Taking for granted for a moment that promissory notes resemble Bills of Exchange, the learned counsel remarked that the note sued upon is not accepted, endorsed, transferred, paid or otherwise negotiated in this country, and as therefore no new contract has been made in India, the note should not bear a fresh stamp under the Indian Act. The note is payable to the order of Mr. Watson and Mr. Watson has not endorsed it, and it is he who sues upon it. The learned advocate contended that according to the interpretation clause of Act IX. of 1862, a Bill of Exchange includes a hoondee or other instrument of a like nature, and not a promissory note. Bills of Exchange referred to in the ninth and the three following sections do not embrace foreign promissory notes (notes made in foreign countries) but contemplate bills drawn some where in India, but out of the British territories such as Indore and other independant States. The expression "drawn out of the British territories in India" means drawn in India but out of the British territories. It could never, Mr. Bayley argued, have been the intention of the Indian Legislature to require notes stamped in England or other foreign territory to be stamped over again. It is a contract valid according to the law of England or the country where it was made, and therefore valid every where and in this country. (His Honor said that the former Stamp Act did not refer to foreign Bills of Exchange, but that in the present Act express provision has been made in this respect.) Mr. Bayley continued that Bills drawn or made in foreign States, but payable abroad are to be governed according to the Stamp Laws of the country where they were drawn. After reading sections 10 and 11 of Act X. of 1862, the learned gentleman referred to Sec. 14 which, he said, cannot apply to the present case, because, he contended, it applies to contracts which have been made in this country.

His Honor.—Do you contend, Mr. Bayley, that the promissory note sued upon does not come within Section 10 ?

Mr. Bayley.—Yes, your Honor.

His Honor.—On referring to Sec. 14,—it appears that the note in question cannot be received in evidence.

Mr. Bayley.—That Section refers to contracts that are made in this country, and not to those made in London or other foreign countries. The learned Council brought to the notice of the Court that in Boosey *vs.* Jeffery, 6 Exch. 598, relative to a copyright question, it was decided that the English legislature *prima facie* legislates for its own country and not for foreign countries, and so in this country, the learned gentleman argued, the Indian Legislature must be presumed to legislate for India alone. Mr. Bayley here referred to Sharpman *vs.* Buketts decided in 1857 in which the Bill of Exchange sued upon was drawn at Quebec and made payable in London, but was not stamped. The Judge in that case remarked that such a Bill when accepted, endorsed, paid or otherwise negotiated in England, should be stamped, but that when no such process takes place in regard to the Bill, the Bill need not be stamped afresh. It was also remarked in that case that the English Legislature affixes a stamp only where a contract is made in that country (England), the courts of which do not take notice of the Revenue laws of foreign countries. Mr. Bayley drew the distinction between a Bill of Exchange and a promissory note, the one, he said, has its origin in the custom of merchants, and the other is a creature of the Statute of Anne, a simple promise to pay, no matter in what form made. The learned gentleman referred to Allen *vs.* Pink, 4 Moores Pr. C. cases 314, and to Gibbs *vs.* Fremont 9 Exch. 31, and to Jordin *vs.* Lashbrook, 7 T. R. 601. He remarked that the note in question was passed in London and made payable to order, presuming that it was payable in London.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Barton brought to the notice of the court that the word "pay" was omitted in the promissory note sued upon, and that therefore there was no promise to pay. In reply Mr. Bayley referred to a case in which the words "I promise not to pay" were used in a promissory note, and in which it was held that the word *not* was a surplusage, and the note was allowed to be sued upon as containing a promise to pay. The learned gentleman here informed the Court that the Collector of Stamps was applied to to adjudicate, under section 31 of Act X. of 1862, the amount of stamp duty which the present note should bear, and to stamp the note with such duty, but that the Collector has declined to do so, saying that as the document has already been executed, (which was not the case) he had no power in the matter. Mr. Bayley summed up the grounds of his contention, 1st, that a promissory note is not a Bill of Exchange, there being a clear distinction between the two kinds of instruments, a distinction of which the Indian Legislature are quite aware, and 2ndly, that the note sued upon was not accepted, endorsed, transferred, paid or otherwise negotiated, so as to bring it within the scope of the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act. He submitted that should it be ruled the note should bear a stamp, that a one anna adhesive stamp, as per article 10 of schedule A of Act X. of 1862, was already affixed to the note in order to remove objections on the score of stamps.

Mr. Barton replied that he was favoured with a long and elaborate speech by his learned friend to whom he was much obliged. He said that he heard a long lecture on the subject of Bills of Exchange, which had nothing to do with the present case.

His Honor.—I like to hear long lectures.

Mr. Barton.—You will have one.

Mr. Barton continued that he would refer to broad principles of law on the subject, and he mentioned the case of Rothschild *v.* Currie, 1 and B 43, in support of his contention. He put in the Indian Stamp Act, section 14 of which lays down that no document of the nature therein referred to shall be received in evidence in any civil proceedings, unless it bears the stamp prescribed by the Act. Mr. Barton also put in Addison on Contracts, in chapter 17, section 2, of which it is stated that promissory notes made payable out of Great Britain are not negotiable or payable in that country unless stamped as promissory notes. The learned gentleman concluded by saying that should the Court come to the opinion that the note in question should be received after being properly stamped, he did not see how the Court could receive the penalty prescribed in the Stamp Act.

His Honor observed that under the 14th section of Act X. of 1862, it is imperative on the Court to see that every document produced should be stamped. Whatever might be the law elsewhere, he must see the law prevailing in this country. His Honor said that as he wanted time to consider the arguments adduced, he would postpone the hearing of this case.

Further hearing postponed to Wednesday the 6th April.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GAS PIPE NUISANCE.

The Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Can you or any of your readers inform me when the gas pipe nuisance is likely to abate ? For weeks these pipes have been lying by the side of a trench cut nearly the whole length of the Bhendy Bazaar, and other roads adjacent thereto. This carriage way is at all times almost impassable ; and now that more than one-third of it is taken possession of by the Gas Company's officials the traversing of it in safety has become a feat. Is there no one to look after the interests of the public ? A Shigram Wallah.

31st March.

MISSIONARIES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I have read your article on my letter of the 28th inst., in this day's *Gazette*, and I have but a very few words to say concerning it. You will remember the closing words of my letter ; they were these :—"Therefore, indisputably, your article of to-day" (the 28th) "is an unwarranted libel on our Missionary Agencies."

I am glad to see that your article of to-day publicly acknowledges the fact that my point is indisputably proved : your confession of defeat is evident, from the fact that you have not even referred to the line of argument used by me in my letter of the 28th.

The only part of my letter that you have deigned to notice is a quotation from a letter on Missions, contained therein.

I publicly accept this your silent but impressive confession of the slander spoken by you against Christian Mission Agencies.

I have now a few remarks to offer relative to your article of this day's date.

1. Your article of the 28th instant has been proved false by the mere power of logical truth ; I am sorry that you have combined with your confession of defeat, a large quantity of pointless, repetitive, and not very savoury abuse.

2. The quotation in my last letter both says and proves, concerning the Mission cause, that it is progressing and that it does afford encouragement. Your article of to-day states that that quotation, if "rightly read," is the confession of the failure of Missionary efforts : I have yet to learn that the right way of reading a letter is to interpret its meaning as exactly opposite to its statement.—I remain, Sir, yours truly.

Bombay, 31st March. C. D. DUPORT, M.A.

THE PARSEE PRIESTS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—The Parsee priests are not educated, and the laymen of their caste do not respect them. The prayers of the priests are unintelligible, their manners are not pleasing, and their conversations on religious subjects are such as to excite the laughter of men of ordinary understanding. They do not like to discuss literary and scientific subjects, because they believe that such discussions are only made by Missionaries for the conversion of Parsees and Hindus to Christianity. And when they are questioned as to the cause or causes of their ignorance they say that a white ass suddenly stands in the sea and makes the tide, and the disappearance of the animal is the cause of ebb ! I assure you, Sir, that there is not the least exaggeration in my statement. Their position is really degrading, and they cannot try their best to remove the ignorance of the laymen. I do not wish to speak more about their character, because my views may perhaps be considered uncharitable.

The Mullah Feroz Mucteb (school), where Persian, Phelvi and Zend languages are taught, is generally intended for the priests. But it is painful to see that they do not at their leisure avail themselves of the opportunity afforded to them. The lads who attend the school, I mean the sons of the priests, are not anxious to study the above languages, and the teachers I hear complain that they are indifferent. The lads believe that English education is the only means of livelihood. The managers of the school knew that the complaint was reasonable, and they have made arrangement that English should also be taught in the school.

Some of the wealthy Parsees make commendable efforts by pecuniary assistance to the priests to raise their status, and the latter must be grateful to the gentlemen. But they are quite out of temper, and express boldly that the deficiencies which are pointed by the laymen are mere imaginary. The priests must argue reasonably and must take the benefit of that which is offered to them ; if they show obstinacy in everything that is good, and cling to the old customs, they will for ever remain in the same degrading position.

31st March. A. P.

REMOVAL OF THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I thank you for the space afforded me in your columns for considering the objections and disadvantages of removing the Byculla Schools to the Hills. I have already taken some pains to show the groundlessness of the first disadvantage set forth by the sub-committee of the schools viz :—"That there is nothing in their sanitary condition to render the removal of the schools desirable (to the Hills) in the face of strongly opposing circumstances."

I proceed now still further to extend my remarks on this conclusion, and show some of the *advantages* almost certain to follow the removal of some of the children of the Byculla Schools to the Hills. I say *some* of the children, because I consider it unwise to urge an entire removal. I am now speaking of the removal of a part of the schools as a measure of sanitary improvement.

In the first place I know that the children at Byculla to be *crowded*, the cubic space for each boy and girl is insufficient for healthy respiration, and the schools should be thinned or other buildings erected. Some more space could be obtained by sending some of the younger children to Poona or Japan, but as it cannot be a matter of no moment how the excess is disposed of, and as extra accommodation must soon be given, for it has come to that, then I take leave to urge the opening of an affiliated school on the Hills, to relieve the compound of the Byculla Schools of an evening, and at once point out two or three dozen children on whom the sanitary condition of the schools is leaving its mark ; to remove these to the Hills would be to bring new blood and new life into them. Boys and girls are they who know not what joy and pleasure mean, who have no wish beyond the desire to feed on a bunch of grapes to overcome a burning alkalinity within. Shall we go on fostering or imperfect liver-action, or a loss of some of the constituents of nervous matter, or all combined ? But let us not waste time on theory, when practical facts to gladden the orphan heart are what we seek. I could point out these children one and say—remove them to the Hills at once, they want rest from daily tasks ; bothering these creatures with numbers and syntax is refined cruelty when they want air, water, space and food. More Satiology and less Etymology gentlemen for the present if you please. No longer shall we look upon the class of children I indicate is not a matter of doubt, for as surely as the necessity exists, so surely would the change to the Hills do good. And not only would the body improve, but the mind would expand also : with the capacity to repair nervous tissue would there be power to improve by being made to work as hard tasks. I must consider this part of the subject at greater length when I come to the fifth disadvantage of the sub-committee of the Byculla Schools.

The *diseases* incident to the schools at Byculla might in many cases be averted or overcome by removing a portion of the schools to the Hills. Take for instance those children with pale faces bad digestion ; consider these states of the system as the forerunners of visceral diseases, and try and imagine the probabilities of such children growing up good and useful members of society. Transfer these bloodless wasting children to the Hills and from the change in the fresh living air, on the bones, the blood return to the cheek, and contemplate among a number of fifty such children how much of the germ of other diseases have been annihilated, and how many useful lives have been given to the country to remember with gratitude the merciful visitation of their removal.

The strongest of us require an occasional change to benefit the health : is this not true of children also ? We cannot see the justice of keeping children of the Byculla Schools within the walls of the compound as we do our mango-trees. Twenty years ago the soldiers of the East India Company's European army had to run the risk of serving twenty-one years in India ere they were permitted to visit their native land. This was considered a terrible law by those who suffering from dysentry and liver believed the change would prolong their lives, but this law was merciful compared to the law of the Byculla Schools, which admits of no change in disease. The sick soldier might be and half-conscious, or even to the Cape, but the soldier's orphan must remain to live or die, within the limits of five acres ! This is another cogent reason for having a branch school at the Hills, where selected children might be sent to prolong their lives, build up their health, and save them from becoming useless members of society.

I may be met with the argument of the expense attending the maintenance of a branch school on the Hills, but with this I have nothing to do while considering the removal of a part of the schools as a sanitary measure. I would, however, remark that the public and Government do so little for European education in India in comparison of what might be done, that we can scarcely say there is any education at all. We have Universities and Colleges, Medicals and Chancellors and what not, but European children know nothing of them. He is worse than an infidel who will not provide for his own household, be it ours, public and Government. All Europeans and natives, to strive to remove this disgrace. The Byculla School children require to be placed in better sanitary conditions, they absolutely require a branch school at the Hills, let us not ignore the fact and seek by a well turned sentence and a few sounding phrase to silence the voice of conscience and reason by the conclusion that a school at the Hills would produce bad and useless members of society, or the other fallacy that there is nothing in their sanitary conditions to render the removal of an affiliated school necessary. Can we view the man or the committee or the sub-committee that should tell us this as regards our own children ? we should laugh at the absurdity ! But what should we say or do if we felt that our children could be made to slide and suffer by these "conclusions

BENGAL

(From the Gazette of India March 23.)

Mr. Archdale Villiers Palmer, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of three years from the date of embarkation.

The following promotions are made in the Police of the Central Provinces :—

To be District Superintendent, 2nd Class.

Captain R. Baker.

To be District Superintendent, 3rd Class.

Captain F. B. Foote.
Captain E. B. Clay.
Mr. J. Higgins.

To be District Superintendent, 4th Class.

Captain C. S. B. Walton.
Captain W. F. Ireland.
Mr. J. C. Duff.
Lieut. T. A. Scott.
Mr. J. M. Berrill.

To be Assistant District Superintendent, 1st Class.

Lieut. D. MacNeil, and Mr. H. C. Cox.

Assistant Surgeon J. D. Wylie, M. D., is appointed to the Medical charge of the Meywar Political Agency.

Mr. C. M. Jones is appointed to be Collector of Customs at Saugor, in the Central Provinces.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Captain Jackson Muspratt Williams, of the late 1st European Madras Fusiliers, Executive, Engineer Rangoon Division, Department of Public Works, for 20 months, under the new Regulations.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Surgeon William Fullarton Maclier, M. D., of the Medical Department, Principal Medical Store-keeper to the Government, for 20 months, under the new Regulations.

Assistant Surgeon Denis Bowes Daly, M. D., of the Medical Department, Officiating Civil, Myapoorie, for 20 months, under the new Regulations.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Surgeon Major C. L. Cox, A. B. and F. R. C. S., attached to Her Majesty's 24th Hussars, to officiate as Principal Medical Store-keeper to Government, during the absence, on sick leave to Europe, of Surgeon W. F. Maclier, M. D., or until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Major Thomas Charleton Merrick, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Superintendent, Western Jumna Canals, Department of Public Works, for 20 months.

Captain Douglas Standen, of the Madras Staff Corps, for 12 months.

Surgeon Major Edward Goodeve, M. B., of the Medical Department, Professor of Medicine, Medical College, for 20 months, under the new Regulations.

Lieutenant Ralph Anstruther Price, of the General List, Infantry, for 20 months, under the new Regulations.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Medical Department :—

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Robert Bancroft Kinsey, F. R. C. S., with temporary rank, to be Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals from the 23rd instant, vice Deputy Inspector General W. Thomson, permitted to retire.

Surgeon Major George Smyth Mann, F. R. C. S., to be a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, with temporary rank, from the 23rd instant, vice Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals R. B. Kinsey.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Captain Robert Stannus Graves, of the 1st Goorkha Regiment, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, for 20 months, under the new Regulations.

Lieutenant G. F. Bryant, of the General List, Bombay Infantry, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment of Doing-duty Officer in the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, and his services are accordingly placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

With reference to Government General Order No. 197 of the 7th instant, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. P. Simkins to be Assistant Accountant General to the Military Department, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Head Quarters, Camp Khairian, 8th March 1864.

The Medals for the suppression of the late Mutiny in India on account of the Native Commissioned, and Non-Commissioned Officers and Men who formed part of the original Garrison of Lucknow having been forwarded for distribution to Col. H. Palmer, late Senior Officer of the Garrison, and now doing general duty at Meerut ; Officers Commanding Regiments and Detachments with which any of the men are now serving, and Superintendents of Native Pensioners in whose Circle they may be residing, are requested to send in Nominal Rolls of the Claimants without delay to that office, specifying the Corps in which the Medal was earned and Regimental Number and Rank at the time.

Head Quarters, Camp Goojrat, 10th March 1864.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Fyzabad on Thursday, the 14th day of January 1864, privates George Huntley, of the 35th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charge :—

For having at Fyzabad on the 25th November 1863, struck with his clenched fist on the head, Lance Corporal Thomas Manslow, H.M.'s 35th Regiment, he, the said Corporal Manslow, being his (the Prisoner's) superior [illegible]er, and then and there in the execution of his office.

FINDING.

The Court is of opinion that the Prisoner is Guilty of the Charge preferred against him.

SENTENCE.

The court sentences the Prisoner to undergo imprisonment with hard labor for a period of two years.

J. S. D. Tulloch, Lieut. Col.,
Bengal Staff Corps, President.

Fyzabad, 14th January 1864.

"APPROVED AND CONFIRMED."

Hugh Rose, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Camp Julozaie, 22nd February 1864.

Private Huntley is to be sent to the Prison at Lucknow, to undergo his sentence.

Head Quarters, Camp Wuzeerabad, 11th March 1864.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Fyzabad on Saturday, the 30th day of January 1864, Private James Tibbs, of the 35th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following Charge :

With having at Fyzabad on the 27th November 1863, struck Corporal William Prince, of the same Regiment, his superior Officer, being in the execution of his office.

FINDING.

The Court is of opinion that the Prisoner is Guilty of the charge preferred against him ,

SENTENCE.

The Court sentences the Prisoner to undergo an imprisonment with hard labour for a per od of two years.

J. S. D. Tulloch, Lieut. Col.,
Bengal Staff Corps, President.

Fyzabad, 30th January 1864.

"APPROVED AND CONFIRMED."

Hugh Rose, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Camp Julozaie, 22nd February 1864.

Private Tibbs is to be sent to the Prison at Lucknow, to undergo his sentence.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
31	Fattay Moombarak	Nacoda	Rangoon Feb. 3.
	North East	Boyd	Calcutta Feb. 27.
	Chantic ler	White	Rangoon Feb. 28.
	Calcutta	Henderson	Calcutta Feb. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
31	Phlox (s)	Moylan	Surat.
	Marion	Laughton	New York.
	City of Benares	McEwan	Liverpool.
	Dudley	Nacoda	Kooria Mooria.
	Vestal	Nacoda	Kurrachee.

PASSENGER SAILED.

Per Ship *Benares*, to Liverpool—Mr. Grant.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship *Clarendon*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Edmund Graham*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Bhanee*, for Bunder Abbas.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) .....£3 0s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
" (Seeds) .....£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
To London (Cotton) .....£3 0s. 0d. } Nominal.
" (Seeds) .....£2 10s. 0d. }
To China .....
To Clyde .....
To Hull ..... } No offers.
To Calcutta and back ... .Rs. 17 to 18

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Thursday, 31st March, 1864.

London

Octavia.—396 bags linseed, 514 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

Havering.—4 cases sundries, Eduljee Jamsetjee ; 174 pieces E. teeth, 5½ cwt., 224 pieces Moyo teeth, 12 cwt. 0 qr. 6 lbs., Munoo Hurruckchund.

Rowena.—400 bags sursee seed 600 cwt., Vulubdass Roopchund.

Liverpool.

British Crown.—290 bales cotton, 700 cwt., A. C. Brice & Co.

Anonyma.—1 case Sundries, W. Nicol & Co. ; 200 bale cotton, 700 cwt., Roper, Price & Co. ; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Vurudhmon Poonsy & Co.

Baron Macaulay.—26 bales cotton, 81 cwt., Nuthoo Mansy ; 290 bundles linseed, 145 cwt., 247 bundles sursee seed 123½ cwt., Mounul Boysee.

Wm. Chandler.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Wootumchund Muncharam ; 300 bags linseed, 450 cwt., Virjee Nursy & Co.

Edmund Graham.—600 bags linseed, 900 cwt., Ragowjee Chaturbhoy.

Montrose.—84 bags myrabollams, 42 cwt., Lyon Brothers & Co.

Concordia.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Nagjee Sodave.

War Cloud.—97 bales cotton, 339½ cwt., Jeatha Jairaz ; 26 bales cotton, 91 cwt., Gowa Megraz ; 53 bales cotton, 185½ cwt., Jeatha Jairaz.

Robroy.—20 bales cotton, 70 cwt., Ebram Abadin.

East.—115 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Morarjee Doongersy.

Clarendon.—158 bags Linseed, 237 cwt., Ritchie Steuart & Co.

Wm. Carvill.—74 bales cotton, 259 cwt., Sewnath Panalall.

Zambia.—40 bags linseed, 60 cwt., J. Siegfried & Co. ; 204 bales cotton, 1034 cwt., Bhaeeoo Harvey.

Orne.—1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt., Luckmechund Nursy Sons.

Preston.—90 bales cotton, 315 cwt., B. H. Cama.

Melitus 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Husraz Bhugwandass.

Frenchman 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Samjee Purbutt & Co. ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Wisram Kessowjee ; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt , Khutow Natha ; 500 bundles Rapeseed 250 cwt., F. Chambers.

Gilbert Thomson.—38 bales cotton, 168 cwt., Bhimjee Samjee & Co. ; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Khuttow Khimjee.

Kirkham.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz. ; 110 bales cotton, 335 cwt., Bhimjee Kessowjee ; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Virjee Nursy.

Palmerston.—9 bales cotton, 31½ cwt., Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Morietta.—600 bags linseed, 900 cwt., Ragowjee Chutoorbhoy.

Fanny Forsyth.—1200 bags linseed, 1800 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz.

Duncairn.—300 bags Gall, 300 cwt., Narron Odhowjee.

Gladstone.—300 bags Gall, 300 cwt., Narron Odhowjee ; 72 bales cotton, 252 cwt., Maneck Bhimjee ; 46 bales cotton, 161 cwt., Cowerjee Premjee ; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Damoder Ramdass.

Eagle.—93½ bales cotton, 242½ cwt., Hurreedass Cursoodass ; 37 bales cotton, 129½ cwt., Gocul Jewa ; 25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Mooljee Khimjee

Adriatic.—27 bales wool 81 cwt., Nursy Gopalljee.

Myrtle.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Ramjee Khatesy ; 24 bales Wool, 72 cwt., Tulla Morar ; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Nursey Kessowjee & Co. ; 28 bales cotton, 98 cwt., Tulla Morar.

Enzine.—59½ bales cotton, 208 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee.

Lady Clarendon.—50 bales cotton 175, cwt., Virjee Nursy & Co.

Havre.

Intimes.—270.—bags coffee, 337½ cwt., Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co. ; 20 bales cotton, 70 cwt., Fazulbhoy Golam Hosen & Co. ; 25 bales cotton, 87½ J. Siegfried & Co..

Coroline Agnes.—660 bundles jingillyseed , 330 cwt., Nursy Mowjee & Co.

Marseilles.

Tropique.—1000 bags jinjellyseed, 1250 cwt.., Lalljee Annundjee ; 5 bales munjeets, 18 cwt., Rustomjee Hormusjee Wadia.

BENGAL.

Arrivals.—March 22, *Alphee*, Jehenne, from Louis 1st, Galle 16th, touched at Pondicherry 18th, and Madras 19th March ; *Comete*, Dubern, from Muscat 8th Feb., touched at Carachee 16th Feb. ; *Star of Erin*, Ewing, from London 12th Nov. ; *Elizabeth* Dehnolino, from Bourbon 7th Feb. ; *Beauces*, Samett, from Singapore 4th March ; *Cutteater*, Dwright, from Singapore 3rd March ; *Anne Catherine*, and *Sigrid*, particulars not received.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s.1 1/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s.1 9/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do.	2s.1 12/16.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	222

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half. yearly Dividend	Rates.
	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	145 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	169 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	.....	9 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	.....	15½ pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	62 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank...	500	6 do.	104
Chartered Bank of India, & China	200	5 do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	185 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank...	70	.....	83 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	111 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	.....	25 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris..	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm.
Presses Cos.			[nominal.
Apollo Press Co. ...	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000p. sh.
Colaba Press Co. ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,697	575 do.	Rs. 11,100p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share Company			Rs. 44,000 pr. share.
1 A Share...	6,000	450	
1 B Share...	6,000	170	
4 C Shares...	20,000	.....	
2 Free Press Co's Shares.....	1,500	.....	[nominal.
Victoria Land and Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 28,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co....	1,200	.....	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee, Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 1,800 pm.
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			[nominal.
Consolidated Stock	218-3-6	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.....	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.....	1,500	.....	Rs. 400prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Miscellaneous.			
Colaba Land Co. ...	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.....	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 45 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 5,000 nol.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association...	250	.....	Rs. 100 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 250 pm.
Teacher & Co. (Limited).....	250	.....	2 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.....	250	.....	500 p. Nominal

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan... ...		98
" Loan 1835-36 ...	... }	
" Loan 1842-43 ...	... }	94½
" Loan 1854-55 ...	... }	
New Five per Cent. Loan	...	103½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan...	..	111½

PRICES CURRENT (31st March 1864.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba	
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 575 to 577
New Dhollera, (ready.)	" 570 to 572
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 570 to 572
New Oomrawtee	" 510 to 515
Old Dharwar Sawgined	" 520 to 525
New Barsee and Nuggur	" 515 to 520
New Veyraval	" 515 to 520
New Khandeish	" 500 to 505
New Poratchee	" 520 to 525
New Accote	" 530 to 535
New Mangalore	" 535 to 539
New Hinglungunt	" 585 to 590
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,520 to 1,525.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs. 6 2 to 6 3 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 5 12 to 5 13.
Gingellymixed (Black and White)	" 30 to 31.
Niger	" 32 to 33.
	" 27 to 28. Nominal.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 29th March 1864.

Passes Granted.

Years.	Up to 12th Mar. 1864.	From 13th to 19th Mar. 1864.	Total.
At Indore.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	...	...	*45,467
" 1863-64	7,424	855	8,279
At Ahmedabad.			
For 1862-63	...	...	*4,411
" 1863-64	2,046	...	2,046

Imported into Bombay.

Years.	Up to 22nd Mar. 1864.	From 23rd to 29th Mar. 1864.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
At Indore.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63...	...	12	...	*45,455
" 1863-64...	6,659	342½	1½	7,001½
At Ahmedabad.				
For 1862-63...	...	...	½	*4,410½
" 1863-64...	2,045½	...	½	2,045½

Exported by Sea.

Years.	Up to 22nd Mar. 1864.	From 23rd to 29th Mar. 1864.	Total.	Balance.
At Indore.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63...	44,838	105	44,943	512
" 1863-64 ...	5,196	470	5,666	1,335½
At Ahmedabad.				
For 1862-63...	4,250	...	4,250	160½
" 1863-64...	1,572½	33	1,605½	440

Detail of Exports from 23rd to 29th March 1864.

	Chests.
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Per Steamer *Singapore*	105
Of the Season 1863-64.	
Per Steamer *Singapore*.....	470
Per Steamer *Singapore*.....	33
Total...	608

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

(Errors excepted)

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
For Depy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 30th March 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Paid-up Capital.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) Reserve Fund.—Francs 9,225,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

Union Bank of London ; General Credit and Finance Co. of London, (Limited) ; and Messrs C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 8, *Raupart Row.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

Exchange.

Drafts granted as follows :

On London 6 months' sight.....2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do.....2s. 0½d. "
Sight.....2s. 0½d. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-66 cts. "
3 Do. Do.....," 2-61 " "
Sight.....," 2-55 " "

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits ; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 31st March 1863.

R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

BANK OF INDIA.—Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General, Chairman.
William Cooper, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. Forman, Esq., (Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Brownuggur, Esq.
Kessowjee Naique, Esq.
Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.
Alladinbhoy Hubibhoy, Esq.
Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, Esq.
Peerbhoy Cassumbhoy, Esq.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :

At 6 months' sight.....2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. .....2s. 1d. co.
3 do. .....2s. 0¾d. do.
2 do. .....2s. 0½d. do.
1 do. .....2s. 0¼d. do.
On demand .....2s. 0¼d. do.

Deposits.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
3 " " ... 5 "
12 " " ... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank discounts Government Bonds, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

Advances.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Commission.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—Capital Sixty Lakhs of Rupees in 30,0000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

Andrew Grant, Esquire, Chairman.
T. E. Gray, Esq.
W. F. Stearns, Esq.
Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.
Byramjee Hormusjee.
Cama, Esq.
Kisandas Madhavadas, Esq.

Auditors.

Richard Latham, Esq.; James Bevis, Esq.

London Bankers.

The London and County Bank.

Exchange.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
" 4 do. 2s. 1¼d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
" On demand do. 2s. 0¼d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed " Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month ; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—Established in India, 1833.

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)

Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)

Reserved Fund, £325,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.....London. | Branch Office.....Edinburgh.

Branches in India.—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, and Kurrachee.—Branches in China—Shanghai, Hong-Kong.—Branch in New South Wales—Sydney.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0d. do.
" On Demand ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
Circular Notes ..... 2s. 0d. do.

Interest Allowed.

On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal must be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privileges, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account s or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

Remittance.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given at the same time.

Parties are requested to address " *The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays..... 10 to 1.

R. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 30th March 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—Capital Two Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares of £100 Each.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

Board of Directors.

James Nugent Daniell, Esq, *Chairman.*
Richard Spooner, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
William Frederic Baring, Esq.
Thomas Cotterell, Esq.
J. Henry Reynell De Castro, Esq.
Philip Shore Fletcher, Esq.
William Harrison, Esq.
Deane J. Hoare, Esq.
Henry Young, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
Michele F. Rodocanachi, Esq.
Spiridion Mavrojani, Esq.
Committee in Bombay.
D. Sassoon, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable Premshoy Hemabhoy.
Haji Esmail Haji Hubib, Esq.
Bankers.
London.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
Liverpool.....Do. do.
Manchester.....Do. do.
Scotland .....The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six months' sight..... 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
Three " " ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Two " " ..... 2s. 0½d. do.
One " " ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
On demand ..... 2s. 0d. do.

Circular Notes, payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchanges direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank receives to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling 1 per cent. with every half a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed " *The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

Loans and Discounts.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

Deposits.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500 nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—Head Office, Bombay. Capital One Million Sterling. Paid-up Capital Six Hundred Thousand. Reserve One Hundred Thousand.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad and Indore.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 1d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0d. do.
Scotland and Ireland, do. 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 19th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.